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HAWKINS, MICH.

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Of all kinds of brick and stone work. Prices on application.

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FOR SALE!

THE MICHIGAN HOUSE,

corner of Oak and Sixth Streets, Red Jacket. Lot 2 and 3, block 12, Calumet, known as the George's property on Lake Linden road. Lot 1 and 2, block 9, Tamarack City.

Also improved and unimproved Farm Lands for sale and lease. A large lot of Timbered Lands, in this and adjoining counties, for sale. Abstracts of Title furnished. Taxes paid or non-residents.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

J. A. SHERMAN,

Room 3, Strobel Bldg., Houghton, Mich.

JOB WORK

Neatly Executed at the Office of the

Calumet and Red Jacket News.

R. R. TIME-TABLES.

Passenger Trains on M. R. R.

In Effect December 29, 1904.

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Portage Lake News

Improvements Being Commenced on the Bridge

Belonging to the Railroad,

Something Wrong With the Democratic Committee—Other Twin City News.

Repairs have been commenced on the Mineral Range railroad bridge running under the city's iron bridge across Portage Lake. Four car loads of piles have been received and will be driven under the middle of each spar. Iron cross beams will rest on this piling and support the spans. The draw has already received extra support by the running of wire cables from either end over the cross beams at the top of the center of the bridge. When the truss approach to the bridge, at the Houghton end, has been made solid by the filling in of rock and gravel, there will be no doubt of the strength of the entire crossing.

It was stated by a railroad man, who should know, that the company has no intention of building a new bridge and also that the running of standard gauge trains to Calumet so much longed for by the business men of that place, is not likely to occur before spring. The state of business of the D. S. & A. is not such at present as to warrant the unnecessary expense of an iron bridge across Portage Lake nor is the company likely to make, until absolutely necessary any change that would result in a lessening of income as the running of through trains to Calumet would. With the hoped for revival of business these things will come. At present the passenger business especially is very light. A traveling man frequently using the South Shore line said that travel was the lightest he had known for years.

L. Hennes & Co., of Houghton, have added a wood yard to their fuel supply business. They have arrived at the economy of handling the wood too. The wood is delivered unsawn onto their dock, the west end of the dock being used. Here saw machines, operated by steam from the tug Annie R. Hennes, cut it into store length. On account of the Mineral Range tracks it would be inconvenient for the delivery teams to get to the dock to load so an ingenious device has been resorted to to transfer the wood south of the track to the yard near the store easily accessible to the team. A chute has been constructed on an incline, similar to those used in filling houses and which over the track considerably more than clears the car tops. In this chute an endless chain runs returning on the under side and a lot of carriers attached to the chain carry up the wood stick by stick. At the top, the wood released, runs by gravity down branch chutes placed at angles to the main chute to the yard. If we mistake not the credit for this arrangement really belongs to our departed friend, Peter Gottlieb.

There is a lack of management somewhere on the part of the democratic county committee, say many of the rank and file of the party. J. A. Prout, the "Cornish Cyclone," arrived in Houghton Wednesday, supposing arrangements had been made for him to deliver four speeches in the county. He had not been advertised, the chairman of the county committee was in Marquette, and one of the faithful took Mr. Prout in tow. It was finally decided to storm the Atlantic. No preparations having been made or notice given, no hall could be secured and no meeting was possible. "The Cyclone" is said to be all that his nickname expresses and there are many who would like to hear him.

The harvest social announced to be given this evening by the Boys' Brigade at the Congregational church has been postponed. The Ladies' Aid society is planning a big social and oyster supper for next Friday evening, and it was thought the two would come too near together.

Everyone has undoubtedly seen Uncle Tom's Cabin. If this is true, it is just as true that many would like to see again. Both these statements have been true for years. The opportunity will be given at St. Patrick's Hall Tuesday evening, October 20.

The republican county committee will make arrangements for meetings at the Atlantic mine, Sidaw, Kenton and Kitch in the near future. All of these places are anxious to have speakers come among them.

George Taylor has resumed his work in Wright & Stringer's Hancock office. The change was necessitated by the election of John M. Wagner as secretary and treasurer of the Sturgeon River lumber company.

To RENT—The new Goggin store, two doors west of A. Kuth's corner. The store is finished in the latest style with steel ceiling, plate glass front, etc.

The Sarah Sheldon is unloading coal at the Mineral Range dock. This is the last cargo to be unloaded at this dock this fall.

Mrs. Benny, mother of Mrs. Thomas Smart, has returned from a visit with friends in Wisconsin.

J. E. O'Neil is having his livery barn on Teacoco street, Hancock, re-roofed and enlarged.

Frank Freeman, of Flint, Mich., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Fred Nichols, of Hancock.

Candidates Fred Loan and W. E. Gray visited the Atlantic yesterday.

A PLEA FOR PLAIN FOOD.

Hints That May Save Many Doctors' Bills and Valuable Lives.

It is not a generally understood fact, but a fact nevertheless, that some of the wealthiest and most luxurious appearing people live on the plainest food. There are children in the families of millionaires who would no more be permitted to partake of such meals as are given to the children of many a laboring man than they would be allowed to use articles that were known to be poisonous. Many a mechanic's little ones live on meat, warm bread, all the butter they want, and that of an inferior quality, coffee as much as they choose, and cheap bakers' cake, which is in itself enough to ruin the digestion of an entire family.

The children of one family make their breakfast of oatmeal or some other cereal and milk, with bread at least 24 hours old, a little, very little, butter, sometimes none at all. The breakfast is varied by corn bread, well done, a little zwieback and sometimes stale bread dipped in egg and cracker crumbs and browned with butter. A fresh egg is often the only article outside of farinaceous food that they are allowed. For dinner, which is the middle of the day, they have some well cooked meat, one or two vegetables, a cup of milk if they like it, or weak cocoa, with plenty of bread and butter, and a simple dessert. Supper, which is a very light meal, frequently consists of graham crackers or brown bread and milk or the pudding, eaten with a little molasses or maple sirup.

A few days ago, in a call at the house of a workman, there were five children seated at a table, on which was a large dish of meat, swimming with gravy, in which potatoes had been cooked. These potatoes were saturated with fat and almost impossible of digestion by any person of ordinary constitution. There were hot rolls, soggy looking and smoking from the oven; parsnips fried in lard and reeking with the grease. A pile of cheap cakes, sufficient to fill a good sized four quart measure, stood on one corner of the table; also two pies, with crust containing so much lard that they looked absolutely greasy. There was coffee, dark and rank looking and worse smelling, and this the children were indulging in quite as much as they pleased. They ate like little wolves, with an unnatural and ferocious appetite. Two of them had pasty, unhealthy looking complexions; one was evidently suffering from some skin disease; the elder of the group had an ugly looking eruption on his face and ears, and the entire lot were living examples of the results of a mistaken system of feeding. It was no surprise to the visitor to hear a few days later, that two of them were very ill, one hopelessly so, with cholera morbus.

That the death rate among such people does not increase with frightful rapidity is the one thing that the thoughtful persons and philanthropists never cease to wonder at.

The parents of these children would undoubtedly have said that they gave the little ones the best they could afford, but this was just exactly the cause of all the troubles. They gave them too much and too expensive food. A proper diet would have cost a third of the money and would have saved health and doctors' bills, to say nothing of their lives.—New York Ledger.

Hawthorne as a Worker.

There is a story about the famous Brook farm experiment to the effect that several of the most distinguished members, Hawthorne among them, found the place so uncongenial that they used to lean over the pigsty and scratch the pigs' backs for amusement. When, however, it became Hawthorne's duty to feed the pigs, he drew the line. Scratch a pig's back he might; feed a pig he would not. His daughter, Mrs. Lathrop, denies that he was a finical man. She writes in the Cambridge Magazine:

"Hawthorne could work with his hands too. He had many a vegetable garden, planted underfoot, of which he was a thorough admirer, and he had a cheerful and at his personally raised fresh vegetables with the best of us. He did not fail to help his wife in the early married life by doing the housework when she was not strong enough. Moreover, he did not do it with early immoderate and sudden snarlings, nor did he abruptly stop and sit down to niggardly knives. He washed his hands and cleaned his apron and looked like a prince of fairy tale reliability and gentleness."

Hopes.

The young man who was sitting straight up on his wheel drew alongside a man who was riding with a hump on his back.

"Roads are fine this morning," he observed.

"I've seen better," briefly answered the other.

"Of course. But I mean they are good considering that it rained day after yesterday."

"H'mph!"

"Ever try one of these pneumatic saddles?"

"Anybody's."

"No."

"What do you think is the proper gear for a 33 pound roadster machine?"

"Haven't any idea."

"That's a mighty fine wheel you're riding, anyhow."

"On the contrary, it's the poorest machine I ever saw. I'm going to trade it off and get a better one."

The young man gave it up and fell back.—Chicago Tribune.

REPUBLIC'S DANGER.

That Campaign of Education.

The Editor, wishing that this should fairly be a campaign of education and that the more people are educated the stronger the republic will be, is doing a noble work. The silver party will read, learn and inwardly digest the same, so that they may intelligently cast their ballot on the 30 of November next.

REPUBLIC'S DANGER.

Bryanism and McKinleyism Both Fraught with Evil.

MACAULAY'S FAMOUS PROPHECY.

"Your Republic Will Be Laid Waste in the Twentieth Century as the Roman Empire Was in the Fifth, with This Difference: That the Ruins and Vastness Will Have Been Engendered in Your Own Country, by Your Own Institutions."

Bryanism threatens the nation with well-nigh irreparable disaster through destruction of its credit, repudiation of its obligations, debasement of its currency and subversion, if not prostitution, of its supreme judiciary. McKinleyism threatens the nation with continuance of the mischievous application of mistaken, fatiguing and condemnatory economic theories, through sinister taxation of the many for the selfish, special profit of the few, through a continuance of that class legislation which has in the past contributed more than any other cause to the enkindling of the present discontent and agitation. For more than a third of a century one economic fallacy after another has been culled, one financial policy after another has been perpetrated by the Republican party. And the social and financial heresies which afflict the nation today are the legitimate harvest of the seed sown by the adherents of Republicanism.

What wonder, then, that the nation stood aghast when the capture of the Chicago convention by the disciples of Populism and the fomenters of agrarian and anarchistic agitation left open no apparent alternative for the voters of America other than the choice between the evils of Bryanism, portentous and terrible in anticipation, though happily, as yet, never tested by practical experience, and the evils of McKinleyism, only too unfavorably known by past unfortunate results.

In view of these considerations, how startling appears the prophecy of Lord Macaulay, contained in his famous letter to Mr. Hamilton, the author of the "Life of Jefferson." The great historian's words could hardly portray more vividly the actual conditions prevailing in this country during the earlier portion of the present campaign than if they had been written contemporaneously and upon the spot. His forecast of the possibilities of the future for America was contained in these words: "Disturbance everywhere, the laborer mutinous and discontented, and inclining him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another cannot get a full meal. For you see, the United States is a government, and has the right always at its mercy."

"On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith; on the other is a demagogue ranting about the 'tyranny' of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne or ride in a carriage while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities."

"I seriously apprehend that you will in some season of adversity do things that will prove a real evil to the country. There will be, I fear, a revolution. The revolution will increase the distress. The distress will cause further revolution. When a society enters on a downward course, either civilization or liberty will perish. Such some of the words of the great statesman of the American republic, and as your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste in the twentieth century as the Roman empire was in the fifth, with this difference: that the ruins and vastness will have been engendered in your own country by your own institutions."

Fortunately for the American people, danger of an early consummation of the evils predicted by Macaulay has been postponed, if not averted, by the patriotic exertions of the members of the National Democratic party, who promptly repudiated the communistic conspiracy of Chicago and in unfolding anew the old banner of genuine Democracy with the glorious legends of the Indianapolis declaration of principles inscribed upon the folds and across its star-spangled field. Their triumphant election would forever destroy the possibility of fulfillment of the remarkable forecast of the great English writer.

The election of a mere opportunist like Mr. McKinley would afford no such comforting guarantee, while the success of Bryan at the polls would almost insure the immediate accomplishment of the malign results so vividly predicted.—C. V. Hey Holman.

Free Coinage Defends Labor.

The Chicago platform, proposed to be the basis of the United States by means of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver by our government, and by the operation of the gold standard to the acceptance of the gold standard as the basis of the nation's credit, thereby works an injustice to creditors, depriving the laborer of a large part of his earnings and savings, robbing the contractor of the fruit of his toils, and contracting the currency by the expulsion of gold coins from circulation, ignoring the fact that the nation's credit is not destroyed, domestic trade and foreign commerce.—National Democratic Campaign Text Book.

McKINLEY OUGHT TO KNOW.

He says Living Thirty Years Under Protection Had Something to Do with Bringing on Hard Times.

It has been said by McKinley to answer the charge that he has at last discovered "the real cause of the hard times." In a recent speech he asked what was the cause, and immediately answered himself by saying: "The reason is not hard to discern. For more than thirty years we lived in this country under a protective tariff. Every Simon-pure, Populism-proof Democrat on this continent knew, years ago, that the mischievous doctrine of protection for protection's sake was a misuse of governmental functions that could only produce disaster in the end. Every such Democrat in America will do all he can in November to prevent the evil consequences of a possible return to that infamous Republican policy by voting for Palmer and Buckner."

Why He Took It.

"My dear," said Mr. Dazley, "did you take any money out of my waistcoat pocket?"

"I did," replied he defiantly.

"Why did you?"

"Because that is one of married women's vested rights."—Exchange.

SOME OF THE SILVER KINGS.

Enterprising Westerners Who Have Grown Rich Off the National Treasury.

(New York World.)

No story showing the influence of the silver kings would be complete without special reference to W. A. Clarke of Montana. This gentleman is worth \$10,000,000. Since the present campaign opened he has been one of the conspicuous workers in the cause of free silver. As recently as the 24 of this month he was closeted a long time with the Bryan managers. Mr. Clarke is one of the principal owners of the very valuable Anaconda mine of Montana. In order to show the value of this property it should be mentioned that in October, 1895, a one-quarter interest in this mine, representing 300,000 shares, was sold to an English syndicate for \$25 a share, or \$7,500,000. The capital stock is \$30,000,000, divided into 1,200,000 shares. It is a copper mine, but silver is a by-product. It is taken from it in large quantities—just how much it is impossible to learn. In this city there are several publications devoted to mining interests that receive much of their news direct from the mining camps. The information is that the value of the mine shall be lumped together and that no names or any other particulars shall be made public.

David H. Moffat, the Denver banker, has made \$10,000,000 through his mining interests. He made it rapidly and easily. Besides being president of the First National bank of Denver, he owns large interests in the Maud of Erin mine of Leadville, and in the famous Holy Moses, Mammoth, Victor and properties at Cripple Creek, Cury, Aspen and other camps in Colorado.

The Maud of Erin mine is capitalized at \$3,000,000, divided into 600,000 shares. It has paid \$740,000 in dividends. Gold, silver, lead and copper are taken out of it. The Victor mine is capitalized at \$1,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares. It has paid \$405,000 in dividends. In July last a dividend of 10 percent was declared. Mr. Moffat was a Republican presidential elector in 1892. He went over to the silver party when the Chicago convention did his utmost to secure the silver platform. When it became necessary to gather together a fund to carry on the campaign Mr. Moffat was unhesitatingly placed in charge of this work.

It is said that within a short time he has organized a pool that yielded \$300,000 on the first demand, and that it could be depended upon to yield as much more as was necessary. The money is not sent to the Democratic national committee, but is sent by private party to the silver party. Mr. Moffat and Senator John P. Jones have held many conferences as to the best plan for fastening free silver on the people. Senator Jones is worth \$25,000,000, and the people of Nevada look up to him in much the same way as the people of Colorado look up to Mr. Moffat. He is a silver man before he is anything else. In June 29, 1892, he declared that if congress repealed the Sherman silver purchasing law a silver party would be formed and that there would be a breaking up of the two old parties. The Sherman law was repealed, a silver party has been formed, and the rest of the prophecy's fulfillment may be seen four weeks from tomorrow when election day shows how the people regard the small group of plutocrats, of which Senator Jones, of Nevada, is a distinguished representative.

When in 1873 silver was worth more than gold in the open market at the rate of 16 to 1, Senator Jones and all the mine owners wanted gold made the money standard. They could sell their silver in the open market and they wanted a monopoly of the United States mints for their gold. As fresh discoveries of silver and lead and copper machinery more than doubled the output of silver it became "cheaper" than gold at a ratio of 16 to 1. Then the mine owners began the increasing agitation to force the government to buy silver at an artificial price not warranted by the market rate. They knew that their gold would find a market without the help of the mints, so that they only ask a monopoly of the mints for their silver. That is their position today.

Concessions to these silver monopolists have already cost the government \$146,000,000, losses on silver purchased.

What Free Coinage Would Teach.

The ultimate result is not at all uncertain. After a period of infinite confusion, disaster, humiliation, suffering, and misery the American people will at last receive a lesson of wisdom and arrive again at some very simple economic principle. If you have a pocket full of silver, you will have more bushels, but not more grain; if you call a foot a yard, you will have more yards, but not more cloth; if you call a acre but not a acre, you will have more acres but not a bit of crop; if you call a dollar, you will have more dollars, but not more wealth; indeed, a great deal less chance of wealth, for you will have less credit, because far less money. We shall then have learned again that the value of money is not in the number of coins, but in the amount of goods and services which they can buy.—Carl Schurz.

Lower Wages.

If Mr. Bryan should be elected president on Nov. 2 evening a wage-earner in the United States would be working on Nov. 4 for less wages than he received on Nov. 2. By the votes of the American people he would be pitchforked into still lower wages. His day's pay on the silver standard would be only one-half what it bought under the gold standard. Does he think he could get his pay doubled to make his wages equal to what they had been? Does he think that when employers were going into bankruptcy or stopping business by the thousands because all credit was diminished and because all credit was destroyed—does he think that, with ruin upon the nation, any employer would raise wages?

Gold Does Not Demand Coinage.

Mr. Bryan said at Portland: "We are for gold as well as silver, but hold that gold should not demand a monopoly of coinage. Gold does not demand coinage as it is worth as much in the market as at the mint, quite regardless of our mint valuation. London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Calcutta, Shanghai and Yokohama would gladly take all our gold, and clamor and come for it. It has a world-wide value. Whatever we coin is more to the benefit of the government and the country than to the gold producers. The result is a very different position. It demands the privilege of taking 21 cents worth of its bullion to the mint and having it stamped as a legal tender, 100-cent dollar at the people's expense.—New York World.

Chicago Platform Not Democratic Doctrine.

The Chicago convention, having thus departed from the recognized Democratic faith and promulgated doctrines new and strange to the Democratic party, is therefore, from obligation to support its programme.—National Democratic Campaign Text Book.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BOLTS BOY ORATOR.

Prominent Illinois Democratic Newspaper Out for Palmer.

BRYAN IS NOT A DEMOCRAT.

No Democrat of Political Integrity Can Hesitate Between Palmer and Bryan—True Democracy Met at Indianapolis and Held Fast to Teachings of the Party's Illustrious Founders and Interpreters.

The Quincy Herald, one of the oldest and most prominent Democratic newspapers in the state of Illinois, has pulled down the Bryan flag and hoisted the Palmer standard. In a recent issue the Herald has an editorial over two columns in length, giving the reasons for its transfer of allegiance. The leading points of the article are subjoined:

"The Herald has been a Democratic paper sixty-one years. It is now a Democratic paper. It will remain Democratic. The miscegenation with Populism accomplished in the Chicago platform was never approved by this paper; but, so long as only Bryan and McKinley were in the field of choice, it felt compelled to give the Nebraska weight of preference. But, since the day of nomination in Chicago, Bryan's Democracy has been steadily fading into invisibility, while the Populist colors of his creed glare in exclusive prominence.

"As the campaign progresses it becomes more and more evident that Bryan's only legitimate place therein is at the head of the Populist forces. The Chicago nomination merely advertises the fact that Populism is attempting to swallow the Democratic party. The measure of its success in that great statutory feat will depend on the number of voters saved for true Democratic principles by the unselfish and patriotic movement of Palmer and Buckner by the National Democracy at Indianapolis.

"Mr. Bryan's own record and present attitude forbid that he demand Democratic support. He is the nominee of an alleged Democratic convention, that refused the courtesy of an approving word for the only Democrat who has occupied the presidential chair for twenty-eight years. He was nominated on a platform sine parts Populist to one Democratic. The whole trend of politics since his nomination identifies him more and more with Populism. His nomination at Chicago was accomplished by Populist influences working within the Democratic party, and the same influences, dropping their Democratic alias and known in St. Louis by their right name, made him the regular nominee of the Populist party for president of the United States.

"The principles upheld by the great leaders of the party have been ruthlessly cast aside by this timber-tongued Nebraska. The teachings of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, Tilden, Cleveland are whistled down the wind by the wordy young champion of Populism.